

**MA POLITICAL SCIENCE  
FOURTH SEMESTER  
HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA  
MPS-402**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

**( PART-A : Objective )**

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1x20=20**

1. Which of the following are characteristics of human rights?
  - a. Human rights are inalienable
  - b. Human rights are interdependent
  - c. Human rights are indivisible
  - d. All the above
2. What makes up the second generation of human rights?
  - a. Civil and political rights
  - b. Legal rights
  - c. Economic and social rights
  - d. Cultural and developmental rights
3. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?
  - a. Part IV
  - b. Part III
  - c. Part II
  - d. Part I
4. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right but is a legal right in India?
  - a. Right to vote.
  - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression.
  - c. Right to equality.
  - d. Right to property.
5. Fundamental Duties are listed in which part of the Constitution?
  - a. Part IV
  - b. Part IV A
  - c. Part IV (1)
  - d. Part IV (2)
6. Fundamental Duties in India are inspired by which constitution?
  - a. USA
  - b. Canada
  - c. Former USSR
  - d. Japan
7. Which constitution inspired the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?
  - a. Canada
  - b. USA
  - c. France
  - d. Ireland
8. The concept of Human Rights is based on:
  - a. Natural Law
  - b. Democracy
  - c. Equality
  - d. None of the above
9. The legacy of Human Rights may be traced to:
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. French Declaration of the Rights of man
  - c. Both of them
  - d. None of them
10. Which of the following is not a Human Right?
  - a. Right to Life
  - b. Right to Equality
  - c. Right to Freedom
  - d. Right to Property

11. Which of the following Acts led to the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in India?
  - a. Human Rights Protection Act, 1978.
  - b. National Human Rights Commission Act, 1980.
  - c. Establishment of NHRC Act, 1985.
  - d. Human Rights Protection Act, 1993.
12. Who appoints the members of the National Human Rights Commission?
  - a. The Prime Minister of India
  - b. The President of India
  - c. The Chief Justice of India
  - d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
13. Which one of the following is/are an International NGO related to Human Rights?
  - a. Amnesty International
  - b. Human Rights Watch
  - c. Human Rights Without Frontiers
  - d. All of them
14. Who appoints the Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission?
  - a. The President of India
  - b. The Prime Minister of India
  - c. The Chief Minister of the state
  - d. The Governor of the state
15. Who has the power to remove a member of a State Human Rights Commission from the office?
  - a. The President of India
  - b. The Prime Minister of India
  - c. The Governor of the state
  - d. The Supreme Court of India
16. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for non-discrimination on the basis of sex?
  - a. Article 12
  - b. Article 13
  - c. Article 14
  - d. Article 15
17. Which of the following international covenants advocates the removal of all kinds of discrimination against women?
  - a. ICCPR
  - b. UDHR
  - c. CEDAW
  - d. CRC
18. Which of the following Acts criminalizes sexual offence against children?
  - a. POCSO
  - b. COSCO
  - c. BOSCO
  - d. All of the above
19. Which of the following international convention advocates for the rights of children?
  - a. CEDAW
  - b. UDHR
  - c. ICESCR
  - d. CRC
20. Rights for all members of the human family were first articulated in which document of the United Nations:
  - a. UN Charter.
  - b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  - c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
  - d. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

( PART-B: Descriptive )

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks: 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1. Trace the growth and development of the concept of human rights till the adoption of the UDHR. 10
2. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - a. Human rights and democracy.
  - b. Human rights and NGOs.
3. Discuss the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution. Bring out their importance in the context of human rights. 7+3=10
4. Discuss the main features of the Child Labor Prohibition Act, 1986. Do you think the Act is adequate to protect the rights of children? 7+3=10
5. Discuss the structure and composition of the National Human Rights Commission. 10
6. Highlight the important functions of a State Human Rights Commission. Explain the grounds on which members of the Commission can be removed from their office. 5+5=10
7. Discuss the major causes of gender inequality in India. Suggest a few remedies for the same. 5+5=10
8. Discuss the factors contributing to sexual exploitation of children. What are the consequences of children's sexual exploitation? 5+5=10

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